mumil lanas

JULY 12, 1855.

SO O. H. P. STER IS DET AUTHORIZED AGE

aming new subscribers in Victimis

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA. THE UNI-TED STATES, THE ALLIES, AND

Saturday last, reads us a bomily on national sympathy. The article opens with the following:

"All the circumstances connected with the

With this text the article instantly enters into a long argument to prove that every possible inducement for our sympathics hes with England, not with the Allies, and against Russin. The article, as a further inducement for our sympathy with England, not with France, adds:

"That there is no such thing as national friend ship. All governments are unprincipled and sel-fish, and governed exclusively by self-interest or

There is such a virtue as national dignity. which resents wanton, unjust, and unprovoked dollars and cents and the shedding of blood.

Let'us examine into this "sympathy" for either or any of the belligerents and analyze the causes In the first instance, when Russia threatened Turkey, our sympathy, or our compassion rather. for the latter, was something akin to that which is felt when we see an eagle about to pounce upon an apparently defenceless and unoffending victim. And we felt relieved at the interposition of suffice to avert the destruction of Turkey and without an actual resort to war. When Russia persisted in her purpose, and entered the territories of Turkey, we rejoiced at the successful defence made by the Turks. As the war progressed reason to suppose that the safety and inviolability of Turkey was neither the only nor the main pluck all her wholesome fruits. reason for the course of England; her claims to sympathy for her disinterested generosity became distrusted; and when, in a moment of supposed triumph, England let loose the significant threat that the Allies would continue jointly to act in controlling the Western Hemisphere, as they supposed they had done in the East, the public eye of this country immediately reverted to the long series of acts, to the general course of British action, in interfering with us everywhere, secretly and openly opposing us and doing everything in her power to thwart our supposed objects; and, connecting this declaration of her future intentions with the actual conduct of the past, we came to the inevitable conclusion, that England was hostile in everything towards us, except as she could use us as a milch cow, to nourish and enrich her people.

The private verbal declaration said to have been made by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan, that he did not mean by that speech any hostile interference with the United States, was not sufficient to allay suspicion and jealousy, so strongly aroused by seemingly just provocation. The threat was public, official, and stands on record. The declaration private, and not on record. And Lord Clarendon was careful not to say what he did mean, nor has any sufficient explanation yet been given.

Russia has, without hesitation, made a treaty recognizing the rights of neutrals in time of war, and agreeing to incorporate it in the law of nations. England will not do so, but limits her acceptance of it to just such moments as suither policy for the time being, reserving the right to repudiate the rights of neutrals at the very mo-

ment it may prove operous to her. Assuming, therefore, according to the Intelligencer, that all these belligerents are selfish and unprincipled, and are acting under the influence of one or of both these motives-none of them we a claim to our sympathy on account of any meritofious motive inducing their action. So that all should stand on a par and receive no

npathy from us. But matters extraneous to the merits of the war may give rise to our sympathy or our desire of success to one or the other. And we apprehead the public sentiment of America, outside of whip Russia, and have Russia maintain herself soundly. These, we believe, are the sentiments of an immense majority of our people.

We have had no collision with Russia, our intercourse has been uniformly peaceful and mutually respectful, and the Russian Government has times without number shown a marked courtesy to the United States, with an entire absence of jealousy of our rapid progress in prosperity. There is no ill-treatment or abuse to recall; and, although we deem the principles of our Government those upon which the happiness of a nation can be most safely and most surely built, we can interchange courtesies and good feeling with Russia, without either of us meaning to endorse the peculiar government of the other.

In regard to France, America entertains only the kindliest feeling; and holds in high appreciation her gallantry, her science, her industry, her genius, and the recollection of the inestimable services she rendered to our fathers. We inherit a kind regard to France, and are pained to see her in conflict with Russia. France reciprocates our good feeling; and though, for political effect, some few of her papers sometimes make harsh remarks, yet the heart of the French nation indulges neither heart-burning nor jealousy to-

wards us, but is disposed to cultivate good feeling. As for England, supposing all that is said in there urged constitute strong ground for our cency; to witness our growth and our emulation of all that is good in her, with pride and gratification. And yet this England, the most liberal gination. Government in the world, next to this, in which . her stalwart offspring, she treats us with the disus. We get distorted and jaundiced views of the continental nations from her, and we are repre-markable for a pure benerolence can be found with pointed to succeed Judge Scarburg as Professor sented to them in the same uncandid and deceit- a low, retreating forehead. Nor can a Shaksful manner.

She is incessantly at work to create dissensions in our midst, and habitually seeks to use slavery as a lever to overthrow the national the Red Sulphur Springs in Virginia.

fabric: Her papers are now busy at work in comusesday the treason of Massachusetts, in patting her on the back, and urging her to persevere until the Union be disrupt, as a virtue of the

The tendency of the American heart has alour fathers, as the mother of so much greatness, or collecting accounts due the order, and tor ap of Altred, of Cronwell, of Newton, Shakspeare, Locks, Dryden, and the numerous resplendent galaxies which sparkle along the pathway of --- our common language, our intimate and abounding intercourse, while the virtues of continental Europe were shut out to a great degree by an alien tongue and limited commerce.

If we have not sympathy for England, it is in our undet, broadcast, the seeds of hitterness present war, and also its probable results, are such, that it is difficult for an American to know in whose favor his sympathies should predomi-

the arts of life and elements of power and prosperity in dangerous, as she supposes, equality compled by our success than endangered-that our regard, respect, and consideration be of any value to her, her course to us should show that she desires and values these sentiments to wards her in the American heart. While she professes to despise us, while she exhausts her ingenuity in taunts and in baseless slanders, in nisrepresentations of all kinds, how can she expect us to believe she entertains other sentiments insult, and, in nations as in individuals, an of- towards us than those which are naturally the fence to this will be resented even at the cost of parents of such conduct, and how can we feel warmly towards a nation which takes such pains to tell us she disregards our opinions, and that our esteem is not worth having? This system of abuse grows more inveterate as we approach her in power and wealth, and will continue to increase until, confessedly, we have passed her in the race of nations. When that moment shall have arrived, these sluices of abuse will dry up, and with the extinction of the hope of keeping France and England, in the belief that it would up with us will expire the desire to depreciate,

risconstrue and misrepresent us. If England would seek her own peace and ours, too, instead of inventing contrasts, she would vie with us in selecting what good we may present for her imitation, and adopt it, as we do, one matter after another leaked out, giving despite her bitter taunts. Our motto is fas ed ab or hoste doceri, and from envenomed England we

SENATOR FITZPATRICK ON KNOW-

NOTHINGISM. The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser Gazette, in its issue of the 7th instant, publishes an able letter from Senator Fitzpatrick, on the subject of Know-nothingism. This letter was rawn out by a communication requesting Governor Fitzpatrick to give publicity to his views We extract the following paragraph from Governor Fitzpatrick's excellent letter:

In reference to the Know-nothing or American party, I am ignorant of their aims and objects except as they have been promulgated in the public press. If their object is to maintain the rights of the States, their equality in the Union, their powers from consolidation, by a strict construction of the Constitution, or to enforce purity of administration—these are Democratic aims, and I have no occasion to ferm new political connections under new forms for such purposes. I their object is to introduce religion into political discussion, and to make war upon any religious denomination, then I should regard this as unconstitutional and dangerous to the peace of society. If their purpose is proscription, in any form, of any class of persons, or to limit the rights, actual or consequential, of any citizen of the State, this, too, I consider unconstitutional. If they wish merely to modify existing laws, to suit an existing evil, I see no reason to create a new party on a basis so narrow. The foes of the South now are not of the foreign population of the country Our enemies are of our own household—the Abo litionists and Freesoilers of the North. The The preachers and abolition lecturers, banded together the free States, than from the Pope and his ollege of cardinals, with all their proselytes in the

Among the vast number of men who are said o have ranged themselves under the Knownothing standard, there is not, so far as we are informed, one single first-class statesman. An organization which thus fails to challenge the approbation and command the support of the first intellects and statesmen of the country cannot have in it much that is good. The wily old Whig politicians have, it is true, in many instances, played into its hands, bet they have most cautiously kept their names off its lists. They have known from the beginning that it was but a hollow and ephemeral thing. They have known that it is destined to a speedy and terrible Massachusetts, which is a mere dependence of explosion, which will prove fatal to all who had glorify the fourth of July? England, is just this: we would have Turkey the imprudence to join it. These wily old politicians have kept clear of it. Like old birds that against France, and to thrash England most know a thing or two, they were willing enough out of the way of danger, but they never had any idea of being caught in the trap.

THE "BOSTON POST" AND LOW FORE HEADS.

The Post's phrenology is not so correct as its olitics-so at least we judge, from the singular admiration expressed by the editor of the Post for ladies without foreheads. We shrewdly suspect that the article was intended to gammon some particular fair one, whose hair had trespassed upon her nose.

The Post says that admiration of a high and ow forehead arose with phrenology, and that it is an error to suppose a high forehead indicative of intellect.

We think the editor of the Post could never have ventured upon such perverted statements, except for the purpose of bamboozling the aforesaid particular fair one.

Phrenology does not assert that a high forehead s indicative of intellect; it asserts the prominency or overhanging forehead, with great depth from the front to a line reaching through from ear to ear, gives evidence of intellect; the brow anmediately overhanging the eyes, evince what are termed, phrenologically, the perceptive faculthe Intelligencer to be true, and that the motives ties; above these are causality and comparison, ties; above these are causality and comparison, whose great prominence were so strongly marked vaders of that palladium that she can never link sympathy with England-granted-should not in Daniel Webster; above these sits enthroned the same motives act on England and cause her benevolence, and it is this attribute which adorns to look upon us, as her offspring, with compla- a face with a high brow; and immediately beyond this lies veneration; while on either side, giving expanse to the brow, sit the twin organs of ima-

Long before Gall or Spurzheim-many thouthe popular voice has almost chief potency-with sand years-painters and sculptors, poets and a history abounding in great men and in great orators, those close observers of the human face deeds-eminent alike in arms, in science, in in- divine, when they painted, chisselled, or describdustry, in agriculture, and in commerce-with ed a benevolent and pure being, graced them with every motive to be generous and candid towards a high brow. Who has ever seen a Christ paindain and cruelty of a bad step-mother. She ma- drew a Banabas or a Judas with a high and lofty ligns us to all Europe, and maligns all Europe to forehead. On a low, retreating ferehead, cunus. We get distorted and jaundiced views of the ning and sensuality lie revealed. No being repeare be found with a narrow hatchet-faced brow.

> **** IF Mr. C. W. Welsh will act as Secretary of

PATRIOTIC AND DEMOCRATIC.

The Philadelphia Democracy, in accordance with a time honored custom, assembled in Independence Square at eight o'clock on the mornhighest excellence, and, as a salve or equivalent | ing of the fourth of July. Hon. John Cadwalla-

Isaac Moore, esq., from the Committee of Arment topics of the day. They are as follows:

Resolved, That to the Union of the States un der the Constitution of the General Government, we attribute the prosperity of this highly favored band. In the future infldence of this blessed here are she has diligently sought accasion to sow. Union, we foresee the augmentation of our own happiness as a nation, and an amelioration of the moral, social, and political condition of our fel ow-men in less favored countries. For the mainenance of the Union of the States, therefore, no effort will be omitted in the past by the Democ-

Resolved. That the means of preserving the with her. True windom on her part would teach her that power, wealth and safety will rather be General Government should never assume an exe of any doubtful power, and should exercise lowledged powers no farther than imperative

econsity may require.

Resolved, That the States of the Union and our peritorial dependencies are not less entitled to exat in their internal concerns, than the Colonies who declared their independence on the fourth of July, 1776, were califled to exemption from unauthoused interference of the Government of England. The States, under the constitutional compact, are distinct and independent sovereignties, except in their federal relations alone; and the spirit of this compact, according to Democratic principles, should be carried into effect in organizing temporary de-pendent governments for the protection of settlers in our Territorial domain. We recognize, therefore, with unqualified approbation, as sound, practical expositions of this principle, the Congressional en-sciments of the year 1850, and the subsequent act orterritorial governments for Kansas and Nebroska.

Resolved, That the Democracy will adhere up deviatingly to their uniform principles in main-taining inviolate the rights of property guaran-tied by the Constitution of the General Govern-ment, in sustaining the right of expatriation as a privilege of all who seek within our land a refuge from foreign oppression, in recognizing the per-fect political equality of naturalized and native citizens, in resisting all attempts at either direct indirect disfranchisement of any man for hi religious profession or creed, and in reprobating all secret political associations destestable in a all secret

The resolution which we have published in italies is a bold, manly, and unequivocal declaration of true constitutional and State-rights doc trines. The meaning of it, in a few words, is that the Federal Government has no right to interfore with the institutions and domestic con cerns of the States or Territories, (slavery, for instance,) and that such interference is as unjust, oppressive, and tyrannical, as was the unauthorized interference of the Government of England with the domestic affairs of the colonies.

It puts the rights of the States on impregnable grounds in its emphatic declaration that..." The States under the constitutional compact are distinct and independent sovereignties, except in their Federal relations alone." It approves distinctly the Nebraska-Kansas bill. This resolution, taken in connection with the one that precedes it, presents in a few words, and in a complete and satisfactory form the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party.

The chairman then introduced to the meeting George M. Dallas, late Vice President of the United States, with appropriate commendatory Mr. Dallas said: That having been kindly in

vited, he would venture to express a few thoughts suggested by the occasion.

Our object in celebrating this day, should be not merely to recall the names and eulogize the exploits of those who gave it universality of interest and immortality of renown, but at the humble handmaid of science, and who, not admir-same time, under the inspirations of the theme, ing as much as Campbell the rude and cumbrous

to lay upon the altar of our beloved country some votive sentiment applicable to her existing condition, and harmonizing with the lessons and has torn it off to display the far lovelier visions of aims of her founders. The people of America, over their vast do lages, hamlets, and settlements, are, at this moment, spontaneously and simultaneously, render-

ing grateful homage to the Faith and the Fathers 76. What millions of voices, on the heights of our mountains, in the depths of our valleys, on the boundless expanse of our waters, and the shades of unnumbered forests or the endless prairies, are repeating, with never-dying sympathy, the solemn and sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence! Nay, this political hallelujah rises in every land; it belts the earth, not with an idle drum beat, but with an anthem of national exultation; for, into what unknown corner has the enterprising genius of our citizens failed to penetrate? And where, and when, can he be found unmindful to hail and

in contemplating this exact, unexaggerated, yet vivid, picture of a world wide choir that we are made to feel and realize the value of our immense inheritance of freedom. Nor doto hop around and pick up the crumbs that lay it fail to strengthen our firm purpose to maintain that inheritance unimpaired, within the great bulwark specially devised by its venerated au-thors for its preservation. Need I tell you what that bulwark is? what that only unfailing and infallible citadel of security is? It is the constitutional union of the sovereign States. That is the panoply under whose shelter the infant offspring of our revolutionary fathers has matured into herculean strength. That is the sacred conservatory within which the fruits of liberty, order, progress, valor, and law have germinated, bloomed

And you, Pennsylvanians, in whose midst still stands the hallowed edifice whence came both the oracle of Independence and the organic frame of our Government—you, the central sustaining power of the great arch, are you not, as here ore, heart, soul, and hand, devoted as well to the principles of the Revolution as to the sanctuary reared for their perpetual protection. Yes, I know you are; and therefore it is that I remind you that you possess a quiet, latent, but resistless force which, justly and appropriately exerted may go far to arrest the ruthless assaults of fanatic and fantastic ethics; may awe back the aggressor and teach him, however reluctant earn, the wisdom of loyalty to our common covenants, and loyalty to the peace, honor and an cestry, loyalty to our common happiness of our common country. It is the proud mission of our noble Commonwealth to be ever vigilant as guardian of the Union; and it would be in the spirit of preventive and admonitory patriotism, to announce her pre-determined purpose to live under no other than the existing federative her destiny with any sovereignty or section stained with the opprobrium of unfaithfulness to re-corded obligations; to point significantly to the current of her rivers, the direction of her high-ways of trade; the tributary sources whence comes the aliment of her industry, and to let it be un derstood, finally and forever, that whatever may be the cheerless fate of the bigotry, proscriptive, disorganizing, and disrupted portions of a violated e (Pennsylvania) will seek her prosperity in alliance with those only who remain true to the past, under the old matchless and masterly Constitution, and with the star-spangles flag floating over her, an unsullied emblem of un-

broken faith and uncorrupted honor.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dallas' address, the eting adjourned with nine hearty cheers.

LAW PROFESSOR AT WILLIAM AND MARY .f Law in the Faculty of William and Mary College. In professional learning, Mr. Green, by common consent, is allowed to excel any lawyer in the State. er in the State. His accession to the Faculty f William and Mary will give additional dis-

Richmond Enquirer.

AILANTHUS OR BILLY GOAT TREE.

Every return of summer brings along with it a by the few who put in a plea for it, but a for her loss on this side the Atlantic, tenders her der, the retiring president, after making some number of friends. The few, even, who kindly the condeleges, sympathy, and gratulations of patriotic remarks, introduced George M. Martin, take its part, make its demerits, rather than its esq., as president of the meeting. Mr. Martin virtues, the ground of their advocacy. They made a brief address; at the conclusion of which, seek to save it from the axe for pretty much the ways been towards England first as the home of Ignatius Donnelly, esq., delivered an eloquent same reason that turkey buzzards are protected in Charleston, and hogs are permitted to run about villages too small to encounter the expense angements, then reported a series of resolutions, of human scavengers. Both sides of the question which were ananimously adopted. We subjoin are presented in the two following extracts. The four of these resolutions, which refer to the prom- first is from the New York Times. It is as fol-

Even the Ailanthus has a friend. We have no doubt that there are undertakers who think well of the cholera, and every nuisance probably has its defender. Somebody sends us a letter deprecating the attacks on his favorite tree, the Ailanthus, and, among other things in its favor, says that it is of great service to the city, as its leaves absorb the foul smells of the streets. This, we must confess, would be about as powerful a recommendation of a tree as could be given, and we think it must be true; but then, the foul effluvia which the leaves of the Ailanthus absorb the flowers of the same tree, so that we gain, or rather lose, nothing by the process. The simple facts about the Ailanthus are, that no insect will feed on its foliage, and so poisonous is the odor that it emits that no bird will build its nest in its branches, or even light upon them. It bears no fruit, its wood is worthless, and its odor is poisonous. If it absorbs the noisome odors of dirty habits, and affinity for filth.

The next is a communication taken from the columns of the Journal of Commerce, as follows:

The Atlanthus. Messes. Editors: About this season of the year a number of extremely delicate and well-inormed (!) persons commence an onslaught upon the Ailanthus. A few days since, the itemsman of the Tribune perpetrated a kind of epic curse against the tree, showing his ignorance and meanness at the same time; now a correspondent of the Times steps forward and fires two successive volmedicine in scorbutic and cancerous complaints. Let these over-sensitive, capricious, and devasta-ting parties come out with their facts, before they ask the Common Council to destroy. By giving the above a place in your columns, you will oblig yours, &c. J. JONES. July 9th, 1855.

Compliment to Licutemant Maury. At the dinner of the Alumni of the University of Virginia, the President of the Society, Mr. B. Johnson Barbour, in propesing the health of Lieutenant Maury, made the following remarks;

"I do not think any of this company will refuse o do honor to the last of our regular toasts, uness perchance it be some over ardent friends of Campbell or of Byron-for the person to whom it s offered has done much to make some of their nost glowing thoughts seem tame and spiritless.

When Science from Creation's face, Enchantment's veil withdraws. What lovely visions yield their place To cold material laws."

But we listened yesterday to one whose prose i poetry, who has made a gorgeous imagination the Israel passed on dry ground through Jordan, they the beauty, order and harmony of nature.

Byron's address to the ocean is, I fear too, some what endangered by the coming of this new and practical poet, who makes better use of his stars and seas, than Mr. Alexander Smyth. Byron's lead we have all exclaimed a thousand

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll. with no very definite idea as to where it would oll, or what were the objects of its mission or the urces of its power-but very much in the spirit that a Scotchman would tell a "daft chiel," or a 'wilfu man' to gang his ain gait." But at length we have a son of science who seems to have studied the ocean best in its fiercest moods, and from "the wild waves' play" has discovered some of their noblest purposes. Perhaps some of our young friends who have a lingering affection for the heathen mythology, and are fresh from the reading of Lempriere and Anthon, may think that Lieutenant Maury has taken unwarrantable liberties with the majesty and dignity of Neptune-in asking, for instance, how he "earns his salt," and what he does with it-stripping him of his ving robes to discover his anatomy-sounding the depths of what Byron has imposed upon us as omless" waters-taking the metes and bounds of his submarine estates, and proclaiming their topography and sunless treasures to the world—laying his hand upon his heart and feeling is pulse, as though he were his family physicis and finally, when all other schemes have failed, throwing bottles overboard continually, as though he would get the old tyrant into a convivial mood

and thus extract his choicest secrets. But, more seriously, my friends, should we express our gratitude to Lieutenant Mauryour gratitude to Lieutenant Mauryand explanations of the laws of their circula-tion; to this "chronicler of the winds" as they travel in their circuits. Especially should we admire him for the spirit in which all this has en done-that pure and healthful spirit which has sought the light of science to read aright the oracles of truth. Well might I say that the imgination of the infidel poet seems tame by such man. By his side how poor and paltry and in-officient seems the science of the sceptick, talkng of the laws of nature, without an acknow-ledgment of the great Law-giver. His is a igher poetry—his a loftler mind, with grander opes and brighter visions, who sees the boundmercy of Providence displayed in the smallst and the grandest of its works-in the coral assect and the neightiest Levinthan—and bows to to influence and hears its voice in the lightest eeze that dimples the surface of the sea, or inthe most furious gale that thunders on the wea We cannot wonder at the results of investigation pursued in such a spirit as this. Nature delights to teach her lovers! Heaven is watchful o'er its worshippers, and allows them to trace the story of the drifting sea-weed, and to gather wisdom from the relics of the storm; to gaze with calm delight "till some new planet swims into their ken," to look with thoughtful and thus learns humbly to depend upon the on intelligence which reigns through all. Honor to the Philosopher always, but especially honor to the one who comes with filial devotion to lay his cophies at a mother's feet, and to teach his rethren, in love and faith, and yet with amplest nowledge, that every fresh discovery in science a but a brightening of a link in that great chain which unites us to the architect of architects that earth, and sex, and air, are bound togethe by one great band, and that all their fountains, saves, and currents, are but the pulsations of that great heart which throle in mercy through-You are eager, gentlemen, to honor such a

You are eager, gentlemen, to honor such a man. I offer you, then—pledge me with your hearts, and "I'll not ask for wine".

Matthew F. Maury.—The right-minded mariner and tree Philosopher: Virginis crowns with her love the fame which a world bestows, and adds her blessing to the titles which proclaim him the ornament of science and the friend of beauty.

discussion as to the merits of this tree. It has joined excellent address of the Michigan statesmany and bitter enemies, and if we may judge man, delivered on the 4th of July, with the fol-1 lowing remarks:

We find in the Detroit papers a short address delivered by (we had, from having known him so long, nearly written venerable) General Cass at the celebration of the recent National Anniver-sary at Detroit. Besides being, from the charac-teristic beauty and vigor of expression of the distinguished orator and its patriotic sentiments of being spread before our readers, we think it due to our elder statesmen, when they come forward on national occasions and speak to their countrymen, away from the topics and trammels of party, that what they say should receive the respect of general dissemination and

General Cass's Remarks. My Fellow-citizens: If the birthday of a warrior or a statesman distinguished for eminent services is celebrated with demonstrations of public rejoicing, surely the birthday of a Republic ought not to be forgotten. This day was our Republic born. This day, seventy-nine years ago, a feeble confederation of thirteen remote and almost unknown colonies, shut in between the mountains and the ocean, containing scarcely three million of people, decreed their from the mightiest power on the face of the globe, and asserted their right, both by deeds and by words, to enter, as an independent member into the family of nations—by deeds of patrio-tism and valor whose memory will never die, and by words of wisdom and power whose truth can can never be gainsaid, and which are embodied in that renowned declaration of principles and purposes you have just heard read, and which to-day everywhere finds listening ears and responar streets, the fact is only an evidence of its sive hearts throughout the vast congregations of American citizens. It is the table of our political law, not written upon stone, but inscribed in characters of living light upon the memory and the understanding of a great people, who pro-claimed it in their weakness and maintain it in their strength.

And now those seventy-nine years have passed away—years of strange vicissitude in human affairs, both in the old world and in the new; and this returning anniversary finds the feeble confederation a great republican empire, numbering nearly thirty millions of people, with nothing to trouble them but themselves, and with Times steps forward and fires two successive volleys at the devoted shade. He says it produces sickness, and that it is of the Bohon Upas character. All this is wanting in even a taint of truth. The Ailanthus is not of the Upas species, nor has it any disease producing smell. Thousands sleep separates us from the time-worn kingdoms of the upas its fragrance improgrates the six and enjoy. China and Japan, and extending almost from the it any disease producing smell. Thousands sleep where its fragrance impregnates the air, and enjoy sound health. Why don't these Ailanthus enemies state the diseases produced, and instance some of the sufferers? Denunciation amounts to nothing; let us have the proof. If it created malaria, why are not all those sick before whose doors the tree is in bloom? No, no; the tree is almost the only clean and practical shade tree we enjoy. Its shade is extensive, its growth is rapid. separates us from the time-worn kingdoms of China and Japan, and extending almost from the northern tropic to the arctic circle—and with all almost the only clean and practical shade tree we enjoy. Its shade is extensive, its growth is rapid, its leaves free from loathsome insects, and its vitality not affected by casualties of an ordinary kind. Look at the native trees, and what are they; stunted in growth, and misshapen or disgusting with worms. Trees planted eight years ago, and now within my view, have been stripped by the caterpiller; and when the leaves return. the caterpiller; and when the leaves return, the human family upon the plains of Shinar, neer shade will not equal an Ailanthus three never was such a system of self-government beyears old. The truth is, that this persecuted tree fore committed to any people. And if we would is eminently beneficial to health; its leaves absorb s emmently beneated to nearth; its leaves absorb only realize its value and the mestimator proposed to food smells of the streets, and its leges it secures; if we would compare our locender roots furnish an invaluable ingredient for with that of any other country, not in a spirit of ostentatious rivalry, but of truth and thankfulness, we should be far better and wiser than w are. We have waxed fat, and prosperity has made us presumptuous; and, like the Jews of old, our predecessors in national ingratitude, we are forever murmuring when we should be blessing and complaining when we should be enjoying. Let us survey the other nations of the earth, and learn content and hamiltoned. contentment and humility.

It is good for us to be here. It is good for

o meet in this great family party. It is good for to meet in this great tamily party. It is good for the American people to come together in their primary assemblies upon this their festival of freedom, and to rejoice with exceeding great joy, but with devout acknowledgments to Him who holds in his hand the fate of nations, and who led us from a land of oppression, through many a weary way, to this beautiful land, not of promise, but of performance. And while we review the past, and look round upon the present, and thence endeavor to draw lessons of wisdom for the future, it becomes us to recall the noble band of patriots who purchased the heritage we possess by sufferings, and blood, and death, and bless their deeds and their memory. Great events have their monuments to strengthen and perpetutive their monuments the strengthen and perpetutive their monuments the strengthen and perpetutive the st ate their remembrance. When the children of were co memoration of their wonderful deliv erance. We, too, have a monument to com-memorate our deliverance—for we also have safely passed through troubled waters-and that monument is the recurring anniversary of the day the American day, when the delegated fathers of the Confederation announced to the world the determination of their countrymen to be free, and put their hands to the declaration, with the me iorable pledge that fortune, and honor, and life were staked upon the issue. Sternly lemnly was that pledge given, and faithfully was

The works of man will perish. On Jordan's onely bank no memorial now remains to tell the story of a nation's passage, and to withdraw the thoughts of the solitary pilgrim from the de-solate scenes around him to the contemplation of he great events, deeply interesting to the whole human race, which followed the miraculous en-trance of the Jewish people into the land which had been promised to their patriarchs as a birth-place for the Saviour. But while the earth renains-so we are told by Him who made and will destroy it-while the earth remains day and night shall not cease; and thus our monumental day, exempt from the frailty of human struc-tures, will periodically come to summon us to gether, and to call us from the busy occupations of life to the indulgence of those higher aspira-tions which exalt human nature, and of that faculty of association which withdraws us from the bjects around and carries us back to the glorious deeds and bright examples of other days, thu

adding stability to our principles and hope and confidence to our exertions.

This national jubilee has its duties as well as its pleasures. Though it is a season for enjoy-ment, it should not the less be a season for reflection. The millions of free men a brings to gether, while they may well interchange cengrat ilations, should also interchange firm resolution of conciliation and of moderation. Forever be i devoted to generous sentiment, to proud recollections, to inspiring hopes, and to patriotic assurances! Let old and young, the whole body of our countrymen, unite in its celebration! Let them open their ears and their hearts to the wondrous tale of the Revolution-that romantic epi sode in human annals which, from the inequalit of the contest and its strange alternations, seems almost to usurp the place of fiction; and let the story be re-echoed from mountain, and plain, and valley, from forest and prairie, wherever Amer cans are to be found who love their country and glory in her institutions! If we cannot pay the debt of gratitude we owe to the founders of the Republic, we can learn to appreciate its value and to acknowledge its obligations.

And forever, hereafter, may this revolving p

riod find us a prosperous, and happy, and united people, whose God shall be the Lord! My fellow-citizens, I trust you will not con sider me obtrusive in the public expression of thes sentiments, under the circumstances of our pres-ent convocation. I rose for the purpose of intro-ducing to you Mr. Shearman, the orator of the day, who has been fortunately selected to address you at this time, and whose acquirements and in-telligence justify the anticipation that he will fulfil the trust to his own honor and to your entire satisfaction. But I could not rise even for that purpose, upon this occasion and in this place of my home—my home for forty years, bringing with them both joys and sorrows—and surrounded by my friends and neighbors, without avowing the deep interest I feel in the perpetuation of this glorious Confederation, and of the free and equal institutions it secures to us. Born during the war of independence, I am among the few surviving links which connect the men of the Revolution with the generation now upon the theatre of action. Many of the distinguished patriots of our heroic age I have seen, and some of them have known, and it is among the most grateful recollections of my life that I have seen him whose name I need not name, for it is in your hearts and upon your lips—the HERO PATRIOT, who first led our armies to victory, and then guided our councils to stability and prosperity. The fruits of his labor he left to his country. His example belongs to the world.

I have heard from the actors in the scenes the stories of those days of trial and of trouble, when,

and carried us through the contest, had numbered its days, and when want of respect abroad and of obedience at home-announced that its death-struggle was approaching. It was then that the present Constitution was formed, in a spirit of patriotic devotion and concession, and we entered upon that glorious career to which the history of the world can furnish no parallel. He who believes that if this fabric of wisdom were now demolished it could ever be rebuilt must reject demolished it could ever be rebuilt, must reject all the lessons of human experience and shut his eyes to the passions of human nature.

For two-thirds of a century this Government

of freedom and law has secured to its people, individually and collectively, a greater measure of prosperity and happiness than was ever before meted out by political institutions to the descend-ants of Adam. It has protected me and mine from external aggression and from internal vio-lence; and by its noble equality, joined to the undeserved favor of my fellow-citizens, it has opened to me positions of public honor and confidence to which the circumstances of my youth gave me no right to look forward, and which my brightest day-dreams, that sometimes came to soften the harsh realities of a frontier struggle, never even presented to my imagination; and what it has done for me it has offered to all. Well, then, may I be proud to acknowledge the hold it possesses upon my gratitude and affection, and the intensity of the feeling of attachment with which I treasure it in my heart. My personal interest in it, indeed, is fast passing away. Of that I am sufficiently warned by the long period during which I have secured its protection; but I pray not the less earnestly for its preservation; for when, in the providence of God, my connection with it shall be dissolved with the dissolution of all earthly ties. Lean leave to those who are all earthly ties, I can leave to those who are dearest to me no legacy more precious than their share in its enjoyment.

I finish my task by presenting to you Mr.

Interesting Letter. The veteran General Swift has, from his re treat on the banks of Lake Seneca, written to a friend a letter abounding with reminiscences which are rendered the more interesting from the distinguished character of the narrator. The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed inserted it, with the permission of the writer, in the New York Courier, from which paper we copy it:

Geneva, May 16, 1855.

Dear Sir: I have your note of the 14th instant with Mr. Plumer's remarks about the profanity of Washington, and especially as used to Lee at the battle of Monmouth. The subject carries my mind back to schoolboy days, when, with other

boys, I had a place in the procession at the obsequies of Washington on Taunton Green. The impression then made promoted inquiry in after life. I have among my papers the trial of Gen-Chas. Lee, of which court-martial your grandfather was a member. That trial records no unbecoming languages. becoming language in any interview betweer Washington and Lee. I had long ago heard of Washington's using harsh language to Lee at Monmouth; and, having in 1804 a letter of introduction to General Marshall at Richmond, I inquired as to the facts. The General said that the steer of coarse language between Washington the story of coarse language between Washington and Lee was not true. General Marshall was a captain on the field of Monmouth, and near Washington. He stated that Lee's language was decorous, and that Washington's manner and language were austere, but not profane. My father was introduced to Washington by General Lincoln in 1784 at Mount Vernon, and saw General Washington at General Roberdeau's and at Mr. Hooe's, in Alexandria. His remark on Washington's manner and conversation was that they were far from familiar, though polite, and that there was a grandeur in his aspect. In the presence of my father I heard General Cobb, an aid-de-camp of Washington, remark that it was not easy to be familiar with Washington, and that he was choice in his language and very rarely personal in his observations.

In the year 1802 I was in Albany with my then chief, Colonel Williams, and there heard General Alex. Hamilton say to General Schuyler and Colonel Williams that the story of General Washington's profanity at Fort Lee on a visit of inspection was not true. Washington was disap-pointed at not finding the commandant at his post, and expressed his displeasure in strong language, but not with an oath. While a member of Gen. Thos. Pinckney's military family in South Caro-lina, in 1812, I heard his brother, General C. C. Pinckney, frequently mention conversations with General Washington. He said that he was oitually grave in discourse, cautious in expres sion, slow and accurate in judgment, but with intimate friends easy, though rarely jocose. Now General C. C. Pinckney was remarkable for face tiousness and humor, and at the table of his brother was fond of conversing with young men: neither of these brothers believed the Washington swearing at Lee. At the meetin of Washington and Lee, the language of the former would be more to undo the evil then in progress than to expend words on Lee. It is fair to conclude that Washington's mind, so well known for coolness in battle, would be far more engaged in restoring the order of the day in th suit of the enemy than in applying epithet

At the battle of Brandywine, where Washing ton had many trials of patience and a disastrous day, no words unbecoming his position were then remembered; and, though assailed by a cabal, in and out of Congress, for not winning that day, no unbecoming word or action was then attributed to him. When Stuart was portraying Washington at Mount Vernon the servant had been told to maintain a fire all night in the studio. He failed in his duty. When the General came in and observed the failure, Stuart said "his countenance fell." Stuart began to excuse the servant, but the General said, sternly, "Mr. Stuart, my servants know that I expect obedience. have here an item of the tone of Washington's mind in every-day life. With General Cobb Colonel Humphries, Major Bayles, and Colone Trumbull, all of the military family of Washing on, I had the acquaintance which a subalter may have with aged superiors. Of them I asked of their intercourse with Washington, and, though it may be presumed that such persons would not recount small defects which, if existing, they may have observed, still I learnt from them many interesting facts of intercourse in camp and generally that, with kind feeling for all dependent upon him, he was sometimes vehement in lan-guage to delinquents, but ever just. Indeed, guage to deinquents, but ever just. Indeed, from those great men who have the natural gift of command and who possess strong wills, we are not to expect a uniform flow of equanimity. I have no doubt that when the occasion made it proper Washington denounced a delinquent in the field with an awful severity, but not with profanity. The first and third articles of war of 20th September, 1776, commended Divine respect and orbid profanity, and it is not probable that Washngton would have set an example of disrespect a law the enactment of which he had his

I am your friend and humble servant,
J. G. SWIFT. DANIEL HUNTINGTON, Esq., New York.

Virginia and her State Prison. As soon as we travel South and get out of the each of large cities, we find the State Prisons thinly populated. Virginia, one of the largest States of the Union, and containing a respectable number of people, has only one-tenth of the offenders against the laws in confinement, that New York has. At the date of the last report from er Penitentiary in Richmond, there were 267 risoners in charge of its officers-180 of them ere white males, 81 colored males, and 6 colored

emales. Of the 180 white males, 37 were na-ives of foreign countries.

This appears to be one of the very best managed prisons in the country, and has contrived always to pay its expenses, owing to the fact that its outer guards are furnished from the Richmond rmony, and cost the prison nothing. The varied imployments of the convicts necessarily contribute greatly to the prison's prosperity, as will be apparent from the nature of them. Sixty-six of them were engaged in making boots and shoes, 4 making harness, 11 making up clothing, 22 black-smithing, 25 making, grinding, polishing and painting axes, 3 making mill-stones, 11 wheel-writing, 4 making carts, 8 making wagons, 4 making wheel-barrows, 6 box making and carpentering, 5 coopering, and 59 at manufacturing country kerseys and linseys. Here are employments enough in all conscience to make the prison pay well, particularly when the State makes itself a customer in everything made there that it may have occasion to buy. The earnings of all the convicts for that year

GENERAL CASS ON THE FOURTH. after the Revolution was accomplished, brave were \$28,889 68. Its expenses for provisions men were in fear and wise men in despair, and when all men saw that the inefficient Government—league it may be called—which, with the aid of external pressure, had kept us together and carried us through the contest, had numbered its days, and when want of respect abroad and the foldered and the same amount. Taking it on an average, it transacts a good business and ought not to fail to do so with the differen

branches of mechanics and manufactures there carried on. Two or three months ago all the workshops of this prison were destroyed by fire, to replace which will cost the State of Virginia one hund-red thousand dollars.

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